

~~SECRET~~First Category Objectives -- I.f.

The identification and precise geodetic location of critical air and missile targets in the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

BACKGROUND

1. One essential element of the deterrent and retaliatory power of the United States is the capability to place assigned weapons on selected high-priority targets. Targets for which weapons have been and will be assigned are selected on the basis of current intelligence. Additional intelligence collection and analysis will have a major bearing on the selection of new military targets.

2. The two elements included in the priority "I.f." of the First Category Objectives are first, identification, and second, of equal or greater importance, location to a degree of accuracy compatible with the CEP of the weapon to be employed. The identification of targets may be accomplished by direct observation on the ground or from the air, by elicitation of information from various sources, or by analysis of documents. Establishing the precise location of these targets, however, will require the collection of selected topographic maps and geodetic information. Specific map series and geodetic control data that are objectives for clandestine collection are listed in priority order below. Selected collection targets are listed for each objective. Although it is logical to assume that organizations producing maps as their primary function will hold cartographic and geodetic data, collection targets have in some cases been selected from the "map user" or "consumer" categories because clandestine collection from these latter targets holds greater promise of success. Information on consumer organizations has been derived largely from a review of scientific literature, and deductions about the use of the topographic maps in question have been based on the substantive content of this literature.

3. Topographic maps form the single most important source of information that can satisfy a variety of needs in the location and identification of "I.f." objectives. They serve as an aid in identifying military targets through analysis and surveillance; as a unique tool to establish spatial relationships between targets and features in the landscape that are also identifiable on the maps; as a base on which to plot locational information with sufficient accuracy to meet all present and anticipated CEP requirements; as a compendium of intelligence for most of the Bloc; and, as essential reference material that is indispensable for the accurate orientation of aerial photography.

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4. Geodetic data in the forms described under Collection Objective II, below, would contribute significantly to establishing a precise reference framework in which targets could be located, particularly if the descriptions of triangulation points in data lists are adequate to identify ground control on aerial photography. The collection of field survey notes or the observation of geodetic and topographic field survey activities may result in the establishing of important indicators of the preparation of Bloc missile launch sites that may become US targets. Field-survey activities would undoubtedly be very closely guarded, and acquiring information about them is difficult and would require the use of highly trained and professionally qualified observers. Penetration of field parties to collect notes, however, is even more difficult. Establishing collection targets for these activities would be extremely difficult.

5. Since World War II, topographic maps at the scale of 1:100,000 reportedly have been completed for the entire Soviet Union. Sheets completed prior to World War II probably have been either re-compiled or photo-revised. The Russians are now working on larger scale series (1:25,000 and 1:50,000) for areas of military interest, border areas, development projects, and industrial complexes. These maps are based on the Pulkovo Observatory horizontal datum of 1942 and the Kronstadt tidal gauge (vertical datum), utilizing the Krassovskiy ellipsoid, the modified Gauss-Kruger grid, and Russian conventional symbols.

6. Topographic mapping of Communist China is also progressing at a very rapid rate. The Chinese Communists have not adopted the Soviet geodetic system but they have used many of the Soviet specifications. New Chinese Communist topographic maps are based on the Peiping 1954 horizontal datum and the Yellow Sea vertical datum. Topographic map series are scheduled for completion in 1967. The mapping program consists of 1:25,000 coverage of most important areas; 1:50,000 coverage of the remaining populated and economically developed areas; and 1:100,000 coverage of the desert, mountain and high plateau areas.

7. In conjunction with these mapping programs, both the USSR and Communist China are engaged in extensive geodetic survey activities. The USSR has completed the main geodetic areas of triangulation eastward across the entire USSR, and Communist China has scheduled completion of its first-order triangulation in 1961.

8. The European Satellites are participating in a unified topographic mapping program with the Soviet Union. They are compiling topographic map series at the same scales using Soviet specifications and the Pulkovo 1942 and Kronstadt datums. Initially, the 1:25,000 series were programmed as the basic scale. In most cases, topographic maps at this scale have been completed for each of the countries.

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COLLECTION OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Clandestine collection objectives and a selection of targets for each objective are given below. Very little is known about the specific locations of depositories of maps and geodetic data in the Bloc. Targets have been chosen on the basis of the best available evidence.

OBJECTIVE I --- USSR 1:100,000 scale topographic maps of the area east of a line from Murmansk to Moscow to Rostov

TARGETS

- A. Tsentral'nyy Kartografico-Geodezicheskiy Fond (Central Cartographic and Geodetic Archives), subordinate to Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii (GUOK) (Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography).
Location: Moscow, Furkasovskiy per., No. 5/12.
- B. Voenno-Topograficheskoye Upravleniye (VTU) (Military Topographic Administration).
Location: Unknown (The VTU is attached to the 7th Department of the General Staff).
- C. Division of Geological and Geographical Sciences, Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Location: Leninskiy Prospekt 14, Moscow.
- D. Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Location: Staromonetnyy per. 29, Moscow.
- E. Department of Geodesy and Cartography, Geography Faculty, Moscow State University.
Location: Lenin Hills, Moscow.

OBJECTIVE II --- USSR Geodetic Data covering the same areas as Objective I above

(This may be found in the form of triangulation catalogs, triangulation reports, control catalogs, catalogs of astronomic points, leveling catalogs and reports, and gravity catalogs.)

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TARGETS

- A. Central Cartographic and Geodetic Archives
(as above).
- B. Upravleniye Gosudarstvennogo Geodezicheskogo Nadzora, Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii (Administration of State Geodetic Control of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography).
Location: Moscow, Shelaputinskiy per., 6.
- C. Military Topographic Administration (as above).

OBJECTIVE III -- Communist China -- 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 scale topographic maps (post 1949)

TARGETS

- A. Kuo-chia Ts'e-hui Ts'ung Chu (National Surveying and Mapping Bureau, NSMB)
Location: San-li-ho Fu-ch'eng-men-wai, Peking.
- B. Ts'ung ch'an Mu-yu Ts'e-hui Chu (Surveying and Mapping Bureau, General Staff).
Location: Pei-p'ing.
- C. Chung-kuo K'o-hsueh-yuan (Chinese Academy of Sciences)
 - (1) Ti-li-yen-Chiu-so (Institute of Geography)
Location: Pei-p'ing, Chung-shan-ts'un (West Suburb).
 - (2) Ts'e-liang-chih-t'u-yen-chiu-so (Institute of Surveying and Cartography)
Location: Hsiao-huang-shan Wa-ch'ang.
- D. Ti-chih Pu (Ministry of Geology)
Location: Yang-shih-ta-chieh Hsi-yu-p'ai-lo, Pei-ping.
- E. Shui-li Tien-i Pu (Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power)
Location: Pei-p'ing.

OBJECTIVE IV -- Communist China-- Geodetic data (forms in which this may be found are listed under Objective III).

TARGETS -- Same as Objective III.

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OBJECTIVE V -- USSR -- Topographic maps at scales of 1:500,000 or larger, i.e., 1:500,000; 1:300,000; 1:200,000; 1:50,000; 1:25,000; 1:10,000; and 1:5,000, covering the same area as Objective I.

TARGETS -- Same as Objective I.

OBJECTIVE VI -- Communist China -- Topographic maps at scales of 1:500,000 or larger, excluding 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 included under Objective III.

TARGETS -- Same as Objective III.

OBJECTIVE VII -- European Satellites and Western USSR -- 1:25,000 scale topographic maps of the European Satellites, and topographic maps at scales of 1:500,000 or larger of the area of the USSR west of a line from Murmansk to Moscow to Rostov (1:100,000 scale maps are preferred for the latter area).

SATELLITE

TARGETS

A. Rumania

1. Directia Topografica Militara (Military Topographic Directorate)
Location: Bulevardul 1 Mai 124-126
(corner of Bulevardul 1
Mai and Bulevardul
Miciurin), Bucharest.

B. Bulgaria

1. Voennotopografiska Sluzhba (Military Topographic Service)
Location: Troyan.
2. Upravlenie po Geodeziya i Kartografiya --
UGK (Administration for Geodesy and
Cartography)
Location: ploshtad Slaveykov 4, Sofia.

C. Poland

1. Wojskowe Zaklady Kartograficzne -- WZK
(Military Cartographic Enterprise)
Location: Aleje Jerozolimskie No. 172,
Warsaw.

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2. Główny Urząd Geodezji i Kartografii - GUGK
(The Main Administration of Geodesy and
Cartography).
Location: Ulica Jasna No. 2-4, Warsaw.
3. Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Geodezyjne - PPG
(The State Geodetic Enterprise) and Państwowe
Przedsiębiorstwo Fotogrametrii - PFF (The
State Photogrammetric Enterprise), both
subordinate to the GUGK.
Location: Ulica Jasna No. 2-4, Warsaw.

D. East Germany

1. Verwaltung fuer Vermessungs und Kartenwesen
(Administration for Surveying and Mapping)
Location: Glinkastrasse 37-43, Berlin.
2. Kartographischer Dienst der Nationalen
Volksarmee (Cartographic Service of the East
Germany Army)
Location: Barbarastrasse 2, Halle/Saale.

E. Czechoslovakia

1. Československá Akademie Ved, Kabinet pro
Kartografii (Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Cabinet for Cartography)
NOTE: Existence of required maps confirmed
at this organization.
Location: Prague 2
Nové Město,
Albertov 6
2. Československý Vojenský Zeměpisný Ústav -
VZU (Czechoslovak Military Geographic
Institute)
Location: Prague 19
Bubeneč,
Rožkovská 620
3. Ústřední Správa Geodézie a Kartografie - USGK
(Central Administration for Geodesy and
Cartography)
Location: Prague 1
Staré Město,
Hvězdská 27

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F. Hungary

1. Magyar Honved Terkepeszeti Intezet - HTK
(Hungarian Military Cartographic Institute)
Location: Budapest II
Malinovszki fasor 7-9.
2. Hadtudományi Terkepter Kapisztrán Ter
(Military Map Archives)
Location: Budapest.
3. Magyar Belügyminisztérium Államvédelmi
Hatoság - AVH (State Security Authority of
the Hungarian Ministry of Interior)
Location: Budapest.

NOTE: The existence in 1956 of the required
1:25,000 maps was reported in various
AVH subordinate units, eg., 2nd AVH
Regiment, Söptei út., Szombathely,
and the AVH Regiment at Pécs.

4. Állami Földmérési és Terkepeszeti Hivatal -
AFTH (State Office of Geodesy and Cartography)
Location: Budapest V
Guszev utca 19.

G. Albania

1. Dega E. Topografia Se Ministria Morojtjes
(Topographic Branch, Ministry of Defense)
Location: Tirana.

USSR
TARGETS

Same as those listed under Objective I.

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